NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

Information Letter

For the information of N. C. A. members exclusively
Publication or reproduction not permitted

No. 374 | Washington, D. C. | September 27, 1930

CONTENTS

	Page
The 1930 pea pack	2161
Applicability of perishable commodities act to canners	2162
Flexible tariff hearings announced	2163
California peach pack	2164
Tomato products imports in August	2164
Canned food exports in August	2165
Carry-over of canned fruit in Porto Rico	2163
Japanese canned crab pack	2165
Australian canned fruit production and trade	2166
Truck crop markets	2166
Business conditions	2168
Trend in food legislation and inspection	2168
Pineapple experiment station on Singapore Island	2171
Grapefruit export company formed	2171
Hearing to consider extending Japanese beetle quarantine to Rhode Island	2171
Bulletin issued on corn borer	2172

The 1930 Pea Pack

Production of canned peas in 1930 was equivalent to 22,035,212 cases of 24 No. 2 cans, according to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from reports returned by all but four pea canners. The figures, it is estimated, represent about 99½ per cent of the total pack.

The following table shows the pack in 1930 as compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce compared with the 1929 figures compiled by the National Canners Association:

	1929 *Cases*	1930 *Cases*
Wisconsin	9,399,000	10,491,727
New York	1,683,000	3,164,083
Michigan	538,000	880,130
Indiana	494,000	564,070
Maryland	1,469,000	899,918
Ohio	337,000	208,009
Delaware, New Jersey	383,000	73,719
Utah	1,241,000	1,662,443
Illinois	767,000	1,560,253
Minnesota	926,000	1,333,074
Montana	381,000	518,554
Pennsylvania	225,000	97,291
All other states	737,000	1,081,939
Total	18,530,000	22,033,212

The pack in different sizes of containers in 1930 was reported as follows: No. 1 (48 to the case), 1,597,986 cases; No. 2 (24 to the case), 17,712,962 cases; No. 10 (6 to the case), 1,550,307 cases; No. 55 (48 to the case), 378,802 cases; other sizes, 349,997 cases.

Applicability of Perishable Commodities Act to Canners

All canners who buy fresh fruits and vegetables in interstate or foreign commerce in carloads are subject to the Perishable Commodities Act and must obtain licenses, according to the interpretation of the statute by the Acting Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture.

This information is given in a letter received by the Association from C. W. Kitchen, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, to whom an inquiry was directed regarding the applicability of the Act to canners of fresh fruits and vegetables. In his letter Mr. Kitchen states:

The Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, which was approved June 10, 1930, requires all commission merchants, dealers, and brokers handling fresh fruits and vegetables in interstate or foreign commerce to obtain a license from the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States on or before December 10, 1930. Failure by any person subject to the Act to obtain a license makes him liable to a penalty of $500 and $25 for each day he continues in business without a license.

The Act defines a "commission merchant" as any person engaged in the business of receiving fresh fruits and vegetables in interstate or foreign commerce for sale on commission, or for or on behalf of another; a "broker" as any person engaged in the business of negotiating sales and purchases of such commodities in such commerce either for the vendor or the purchaser; and a "dealer" as any person engaged in the business of buying or selling such commodities in such commerce in carloads. Growers selling products of their own raising, and retailers buying, solely for sale at retail, less than twenty carloads in any calendar year are not required to obtain licenses, although they may be licensed if they so elect. The Act does not define the term "carload" but for purposes of administration and pursuant to authority granted the Secretary of Agriculture by the Act to make rules and regulations, it is proposed to define that term as follows:

"This term means such quantities of produce as are received by freight or express in cars on which transportation charges have been assessed at a straight and/or mixed carlot rate, and/or the aggregate of such quantities of produce as are received by a dealer by freight, express, truck, boat, or otherwise, in lots of not less than one-fourth of a carload in any calendar year as determined by the tariff minimum weight for any such commodity as prescribed by any railway tariff on interstate shipments reduced to such minimum carloads."

The Act applies to fresh fruits and fresh vegetables of every kind and character, whether frozen or packed in ice. In the rules and regulations now in process of preparation, the Department proposes to define "fresh fruits and fresh vegetables" to include all of those products generally considered by the trade as fresh fruits and vegetables, whether frozen, packed in ice, or held in cold or common storage, but not to include those

products which have been dried or manufactured into articles of food of an entirely different character.

In an opinion dated September 16, 1930, the Acting Solicitor of the Department advised this Bureau in part as follows:

"The term 'dealer,' as so defined, is broad in its scope, including any individual, partnership, corporation, or association engaged in the business of buying or selling in carloads fresh fruits and/or vegetables, except two classes, to wit, (a) producers in respect of sales of their own raising, and (b) persons buying such commodities solely for sale at retail when such purchases are 20 carloads or less in any calendar year. It is evident that canners (meaning commercial canners who do not produce their own commodities) do not fall within either of the two exceptions named in the Act. If the establishment is of such size that it buys such commodities in carloads, then they must be held as being subject to the provisions of the Act. Having been included generally and not excepted, they necessarily fall within its scope."

The Acting Solicitor also directs attention to Paragraph 8 of Section 1 of the Act which is as follows:

"A transaction in respect of any perishable agricultural commodity shall be considered in interstate or foreign commerce if such commodity is part of that current of commerce usual in the trade in that commodity whereby such commodity and/or the products of such commodity are sent from one State with the expectation that they will end their transit, after purchase, in another, including, in addition to cases within the above general description, all cases where sale is either for shipment to another State, or for processing within the State and the shipment outside the State of the products resulting from such processing."

With respect to that provision of the Act, the Acting Solicitor has this to say: "It appears that Par. 8 of Sec. 1 comprehends just such transactions as those herein discussed, when it recognizes as interstate transactions the sale of fresh fruits and vegetables which may be sold for the purpose of 'processing' within the State and shipment outside the State of the products resulting from such processing."

It is apparent, therefore, from the Acting Solicitor's interpretation of this statute that all canners who buy fresh fruits and vegetables in interstate or foreign commerce in carloads are subject to the Act and must obtain licenses.

Forms upon which to make application for licenses may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Washington or at any of the offices of the Fruit and Vegetable Division of the Bureau in the field.

Flexible Tariff Hearings Announced

The United States Tariff Commission has announced that public hearings will be held at its offices in Washington, D. C.,

in connection with investigations recently instituted for the purposes of section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930, frequently referred to as the flexible tariff provisions.

The dates and subjects of the hearings of which notice has been given are as follows: October 28, 1930, straw hats; October 30, 1930, pig iron; November 5, 1930, woven wire fencing and wire netting; November 6, 1930, ultramarine blue; November 7, 1930, smokers' articles; November 11, 1930, pigskin leather; November 12, 1930, maple sugar and maple sirup; November 13, 1930, wood flour; November 14, 1930, wool felt hats; November 18, 1930, wool floor coverings, n. s. p. f.; November 19, 1930, furniture of wood; November 21, 1930, soups, soup rolls, soup tablets or cubes and other soup preparations.

California Peach Pack

The cling peach pack in California this year will not exceed 13,180,000 cases, according to an announcement of the Cling Peach Control Committee. This total includes not less than 535,000 cases of peaches canned for remanufacturing into fruits for salad so that the pack available for consumption as canned cling peaches will not exceed 12,645,000 cases.

Tomato Products Imports in August

Canned tomato imports in August fell to 125,402 pounds as compared with 1,401,198 in August, 1929. Paste imports, however, showed a gain, amounting to 570,633 pounds as compared with 448,586 in the same month last year.

A record of the imports follows:

	Canned Tomatoes		Tomato Paste	
1929	*Pounds*	*Value*	*Pounds*	*Value*
January	11,384,853	$691,913	856,689	$117,092
February	10,070,274	605,850	831,929	116,933
March	8,932,128	525,128	775,996	112,261
April	7,314,409	448,306	666,977	136,140
May	10,092,992	579,655	431,038	57,783
June	9,567,189	567,610	646,921	95,826
July	5,107,259	295,488	518,560	73,760
August	1,401,198	75,088	448,586	49,624
	64,070,304	3,785,034	5,380,696	759,422
1930				
January	8,939,178	427,845	1,635,369	120,824
February	5,834,313	283,423	1,050,583	86,842
March	2,902,846	139,808	638,934	53,743
April	5,425,074	291,292	932,966	83,269
May	6,453,591	308,230	2,368,365	246,630
June	588,232	21,991	455,682	43,659
July	326,151	23,163	310,481	27,343
August	125,402	4,539	570,633	56,211
	30,655,288	1,503,403	7,983,941	729,593

Canned Food Exports in August

Exports of canned meats, vegetables, and fruits were greater in August than in the same month last year. Shipments of condensed milk, salmon and sardines declined. Comparative figures on the exports of the principal canned foods are given in the following table:

Articles	August, 1929		August, 1930	
	Pounds	*Value*	*Pounds*	*Value*
Canned meats, total	1,227,562	$435,972	1,395,129	$487,798
Beef	203,213	65,385	142,982	38,917
Pork	748,321	282,657	896,134	342,188
Sausage	137,369	45,931	83,974	21,830
Other	138,459	42,599	272,039	84,863
Canned vegetables, total	5,988,686	631,396	7,747,751	713,539
Asparagus	1,754,922	282,563	1,120,684	167,015
Baked beans, and pork & beans	340,312	63,709	1,000,142	50,459
Corn	313,583	23,359	220,179	18,350
Peas	1,063,816	96,544	823,324	78,667
Soups	854,130	88,397	4,179,418	366,814
Tomatoes	133,034	10,806	129,866	9,941
Other	1,298,789	66,318	283,138	28,293
Condensed milk	5,365,679	538,361	3,293,883	364,973
Evaporated milk	4,603,947	450,532	3,223,472	466,470
Canned fruits, total	22,811,356	2,436,698	26,290,731	2,213,339
Apples and applesauce	412,185	19,934	228,763	12,802
Apricots	4,632,900	424,463	1,675,218	143,080
Loganberries	2,881,311	301,383	1,042,278	105,966
Other berries			302,425	40,946
Cherries	161,462	28,361	99,297	13,906
Fruits for salad	2,370,931	331,889	2,081,028	238,194
Peaches	5,130,390	500,290	9,669,118	646,100
Pears	2,093,024	266,230	4,480,658	431,436
Pineapple	4,757,853	580,641	6,342,862	530,399
Prunes	79,921	9,425	164,831	10,370
Other	291,139	33,900	264,253	28,140
Salmon	3,779,724	749,977	2,361,620	490,531
Sardines	6,786,618	584,148	3,151,820	384,299

Carry-over of Canned Fruit in Porto Rico

The fruit year of Porto Rico corresponds very closely with the fiscal year ending June 30, and according to information from the American Trade Commissioner at San Juan, at the beginning of the year 1929-30 there was practically no canned fruit on hand in the Island awaiting shipment. At the close of the year, June 30, 1930, there was on hand (according to replies to a questionnaire sent to canners), a stock of 8,625 cases of grapefruit and 28,695 cases of pineapples.

Japanese Canned Crab Pack

The Japanese canned crab output this year is estimated at 398,000 cases, which is 20 per cent below earlier estimates, according to information cabled to the Department of Commerce by the American commercial attache at Tokyo.

According to a report of the Japan Canned Crab Meat Packers' Association, appearing in the Canadian Commercial Intelligence Journal, exports of canned crab from January to

the end of June amounted to 200,336 cases, an increase of 66,373 cases over the same period of 1929. During the first half of 1929 stocks showed a shortage as against demand, but due to a large carry-over from 1929 there were ample supplies during the same period of 1930 pending the arrival of the new pack which made possible an increased exportation of 66,000 cases. Of the exports this year, 131,995 cases were shipped to the United States.

Australian Canned Fruit Production and Trade

The Annual Report of the Canned Fruits Control Board shows that for the year ended June 30, 1930, the equivalent of 1,186,480 cases of 24-30 oz. tins of canned fruit were yielded by the 1929 pack. Of this quantity 527,099 cases, or 44 per cent were exported, according to the American consul at Sydney.

Features of the season's operations were the general improvement in quality, and increased trade secured in the Canadian and New Zealand markets. The quantity of fruit processed reached 1,784,915 cases for the 1930 season. The increase of production, with the decrease in consumption within Australia consequent upon the general trade depression, will, it is estimated, leave a surplus over local requirements of 1,100,000 cases. The Board estimated that 900,000 cases would require to be shipped to Great Britain if a carry-over of stocks into the 1931 season were to be avoided. At present Australia is supplying 20 per cent of Canada's importation of canned apricots, peaches, and pears.

Truck Crop Markets

Chiefly because of the lighter movement of potatoes, peaches, cantaloupes and watermelons, combined shipments of 32 fruits and vegetables decreased during the week ended September 20 to 24,330 cars and were 6,300 lighter than a year ago, according to the Market News Service. Forwardings of Florida grapefruit increased sharply to 320 cars, or more than twice as many as last September. Tomato shipments also were much heavier, but many of these went to manufacturing plants.

Potato movement was only 4,805 cars, compared with 7,570 a year ago. The sharpest decrease was in Long Island, where only 260 cars moved. Maine dropped to 1,290 cars, but Colorado made a great increase and shipped 705. Idaho decreased to 395, but California shipped 240 and Washington 275 cars.

Nebraska was active with 290 and Wyoming originated 175 cars. Three North Central states together sent 830 cars to market. New Jersey was down to 115.

Onion shipments held around 1,410 cars, chiefly from New York, Indiana and the North Central states. Iowa and California also shipped over 100 each.

Unfavorable growing conditions reduced production prospects for cabbage, but there still is plenty to meet all needs. Domestic-type in the late shipping states is forecast at 263,900 tons, of which 145,000 were grown for kraut. This would be 4 per cent more than in 1929. Danish-type may amount to 287,400 tons, an increase of 6 per cent over last year's crop. However, domestic-type is expected to be 6 per cent below the average figure, and Danish cabbage 10 per cent below average. General condition of all cabbage in early September was only 64 per cent of normal, or 14 points lower than a year ago. Plantings of fall cabbage in South Carolina have been increased sharply to 1,300 acres. New York originated only 205 cars of cabbage, but Wisconsin increased to 270 cars last week.

New York shipped 850 of the week's 1,100 cars of peaches. Colorado originated only 55 cars, California 100, Washington 40 and Michigan 45 cars. Total shipments were only half as heavy as a year ago.

Sweet potato shipments were only 625 cars, two-thirds of which came from Virginia. New Jersey forwarded 65 and Tennessee 40 cars.

Grape shipments increased considerably to 4,550 cars, of which California furnished 4,110, Michigan 250, New York 85, and Washington 40.

Apple shipments from the East and West were about equal, totaling together 2,940 cars. Western fruit last week was about 80 per cent more plentiful than a year ago, but eastern shipments were only about half as heavy as in 1929. Washington originated 1,010 cars during the week, compared with 490 a year ago. Idaho was credited with 150, and California with 235 cars. New York shipped 300, and the Virginias 410, Illinois 205, and Michigan 120 cars.

Total shipments of pears increased to 2,260 cars, because of heavier movement in the Pacific Northwest and in New York State. California was still fairly active, and shipped 585 cars. Oregon was credited with 635, Washington with 550 and New York with 340 cars.

CARLOT SHIPMENTS

Commodity	Sept. 14-20 1930	Sept. 7-13 1930	Sept. 15-21 1929	Total this season to Sept. 20	Total last season to Sept. 21	Total last season
App'es, total	2,937	2,068	3,350	12,713	14,120	102,822
Eastern states	1,463	1,203	2,540	7,218	10,874	51,444
Western states	1,474	865	810	5,495	3,246	51,378
Cabbage	640	677	818	19,819	26,702	44,164
Carrots	107	89	150	9,995	9,767	12,164
Cauliflower	107	208	147	984	829	2,540
Cucumbers	124	90	61	6,991	7,165	7,469
Green peas	78	81	36	6,294	4,942	5,197
Mixed deciduous fruit	242	361	298	5,036	4,553	5,192
Mixed vegetables	488	515	609	24,540	26,408	32,430
Peaches	1,097	1,980	2,065	37,505	34,590	35,451
Pears	2,261	1,994	1,881	19,175	14,279	21,146
Plums and prunes	720	821	869	8,387	4,886	6,046
String beans	7	20	40	8,886	7,579	8,641
Tomatoes	1,206	978	787	26,707	26,736	32,202

Business Conditions

Business activity during the week ended September 20, 1930, as measured by bank debits outside New York City, showed a gain of 16 per cent over the preceding week but declined from the corresponding period in 1929.

Wholesale prices as measured by Fisher's index based on 1926 prices were higher than a week ago but were lower by 13 per cent when compared with the prices a year ago.

Bank loans and discounts for the latest reported week recorded a slight gain over a week ago and almost reached the level of the same period last year. The average prices for representative stocks fell off from the level of the preceding period; bond prices, however, showing greater strength, registered a gain. Interest rates for both call and time money were both lower than either comparative period.

Movement of commodities, as shown by statistics for the latest reported week, was greater than for the preceding week, but less than for the same week a year ago.

CAR LOADINGS

	Total	Miscellaneous	Merchandise L. C. L.	Other
Week ended September 13	963,713	386,522	242,728	336,463
Preceding week	856,637	339,402	211,276	305,959
Corresponding week, 1929	1,153,274	467,694	269,387	416,193
Corresponding week, 1928	1,138,060	460,340	266,821	410,899

Trend in Food Legislation and Inspection

"Broadly speaking, I believe it is true that the trend in food legislation and inspection is more definitely dependent on the attitude of food producers than upon that of the consuming public," said Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, Assistant Chief of the Food and Drug Administration, speaking before the American Trade Association Executives on September 24. "It is a fact," continued Dr.

Dunbar, "that the food and drugs act was carried through Congress on a wave of popular approval. On the whole, however, the public is inarticulate and is not readily aroused to support measures which, at best, it cannot be expected to understand so fully as do the industries which are themselves regulated.

"If I am correct in my estimate of the present attitude of the industry toward the food law and the value of food law enforcement to the industry, it follows that we may expect future developments to be in the direction of affording the consumer even greater guarantees of the purity and integrity of food products. Further, we may reasonably expect the industry itself to stimulate this extension."

After discussing some of the difficulties of enforcing the food laws and noting that for only one product is there at this time a legislative standard, Dr. Dunbar pointed out that the absence of legal standards has been controlled to some degree by the development of cooperative relationships between Federal and state authorities which guarantee a fair uniformity of administrative standards throughout the United States both in Federal and state enforcement work, and thereby renders it more easy to establish the reasonableness and general acceptance of the administrative standards. Dr. Dunbar referred specifically in his address to the recently enacted legislation on standards for canned foods, saying:

> That the absence of legislatively authorized standards is a distinct handicap to uniform enforcement and that their existence would facilitate good manufacturing practice is beginning, it is certain, to be recognized by leaders in food industries. I do not think that I am over-enthusiastic in stating that one of the most noticeable trends in trade views regarding food legislation is the tendency to look with favor upon the enactment of legislative food standards. The most notable example of this attitude was the enactment by the last session of Congress at the instance of the canning industry of the so-called "Canners' Bill" amending the Food and Drugs Act so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and promulgate standards for generic classes of canned foods and to prescribe a form of designation definitely identifying products which fail to meet those standards. Here we have the paradoxical situation of an industry which twenty-three years ago was by no means united in its support of the enactment of the law now seeking through appeal to Congress and obtaining the passage of legislation imposing more stringent regulation upon itself.
>
> I do not think that the canning industry was unselfish in seeking the passage of that measure. The industry has realized after twenty-three years of experience that the Food and Drugs Act has revolutionized its operations. It has realized that the enforcement of the act has eliminated

much of the competition due to the marketing of unfit material and has created a species of public confidence by completely removing from the market a class of products of a quality so low as to bring the entire output of the industry into disrepute. It has learned more and more to support and sympathize with the enforcement program, not so much because it protects the public, as because it has definitely outlawed those classes of products which too frequently were pictured by the consumer as representative of the entire output of the industry. It has recognized that all this has been accomplished without obstructing progress in the legitimate development of the industry.

The industry has recognized further, however, that, while glaring abuses in the manufacture of their commodities seldom call for attention today and that while the law is effective in protecting the public against violations which involve public health, which are offenses against decency and which materially influence the economic welfare of the purchaser, there still exist borderline cases among canned foods which, though not definitely illegal, represent a degree of inferiority entitling the purchaser to full and complete knowledge of their quality before he invests his money in the products.

The purpose of the "Canners' Bill," then, is to authorize the formulation of such legal standards as will insure a product sold, for example, as canned peas, to be of at least a standard degree of excellence, while an article which has reached such a degree of inferiority as to offend the purchaser if bought as canned peas, even though a perfectly wholesome and nutritive product, will be definitely labeled to show that it is substandard and therefore will not be bought at the ordinary price of canned peas. The range of the buyer's ability to purchase foods is determined by his pocketbook. If his financial condition will permit him to buy a standard grade article, he should be in position to do so with full knowledge of the character of the product purchased. If his means will not afford a product of that excellence, it should be possible under the operation of the canners' amendment to secure a product within the range of his pocketbook which, while not so palatable, will nevertheless be pure and wholesome and carry a nutritive value sufficient for his needs and which will carry a definite label declaration of its substandard quality.

That this trend in the attitude of the food industries is not restricted to the canners is evidenced by the fact that the preservers of the United States made an earnest attempt to secure the legislative enactment of standards for fruit preserves at the last Congress. Before the passage of the Foods and Drugs Act there was no assurance that a commercial product sold as preserves would consist exclusively of fruit and sugar in proper proportions regardless of the fact that common understanding would lead a purchaser to expect such a product under that name. Products sold as preserves were encountered in which but an insignificant amount of the fruit ingredient was present, while excessive sugar or glucose, fruit substitutes like apple base, and artificial colors concealed the real character of the product. These articles might be wholesome and even nutritious if food value alone were sought. The individual who could not afford a more palatable product undoubtedly received in many cases a valuable food but

he was entitled to receive it with full knowledge of the character of the product. The man who had the means to purchase a pure preserve was likewise entitled to get the article he expected to get. While the passage of the Food and Drugs Act has checked those gross forms of violation in the preserve industry, there still remain those twilight zones in commodities of this industry just as they existed in the butter industry before the enactment of the legislative standard for butter, which makes it difficult, if not impossible, entirely to eliminate conditions unfair alike to consumers and competitive manufacturers. The attempt of the preservers to secure standards for their products reflects their appreciation of this fact.

I do not think it is too much to believe that as time goes on this trend in the direction of more definite legislative standardization of food products will become more pronounced and that future years may see the industry itself whole-heartedly back of legislation to authorize the legal standardization of all manufactured food products.

Pineapple Experiment Station on Singapore Island

The Governments of the Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States and Johore have agreed to the recommendation for undertaking experimental work on pineapple cultivation, and a site of 20 acres in the center of the pineapple area in Singapore has been obtained on which to establish an experiment station for the investigation of the manurial, cultural and variety requirements of the crop, according to information received by the Department of Commerce. The station will be under the direction of the Malayan Department of Agriculture.

Grapefruit Export Company Formed

Grapefruit Distributors, Inc., has filed papers under the Export Trade Act (Webb-Pomerene law) with the Federal Trade Commission, for exporting citrus fruits and citrus fruit products and by-products. The corporation will maintain offices at Davenport, Fla. Officers of the corporation are: Harry E. DiCristina, president and director; E. H. Dewson, vice-president, secretary and director; and F. S. Bates, treasurer and director. Members are: Harry E. DiCristina, E. H. Dewson, and F. S. Bates, all of Davenport, Fla.

Hearing to Consider Extending Japanese Beetle Quarantine to Rhode Island

Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde has announced a public hearing at 10.00 a. m., October 3, to consider the advisability of extending the Japanese beetle quarantine to the state of Rhode Island.

The hearing will be held before the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration and the Federal Plant Quarantine Board of the United States Department of Agriculture in the offices of the Administration at 1729 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

As a result of the determination of the establishment of the Japanese beetle in Providence, R. I., a hearing was held October 31, 1929, to consider the addition of that state to the quarantined area. In view of the facts brought out at the hearing, the Department decided to omit Rhode Island from the quarantine for the past season on condition that the State would control the movement of susceptible products in the vicinity of Providence.

During the present summer, however, surveys have resulted not only in confirming the continuation of the infestation at Providence but in the discovery of additional beetles at Newport and Westerly, R. I., and the Secretary feels that renewed consideration must now be given to the inclusion of Rhode Island or parts thereof within the quarantined area.

Following the formal hearing, an open informal conference will be held for the discussion of any of the regulations which it is desired to have brought up.

Bulletin Issued on Corn Borer

A bulletin on fighting the corn borer with machinery in the two generation areas; that is, the areas in New England lying east of the Connecticut River, has been issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as Circular No. 132. This 50-page bulletin, which contains a number of illustrations, is an attempt to answer the questions: What implements best fit into the program, what are the latest improvements and best practices, how should machinery be used and adjusted for best results?